

As a mother and teacher, Roz has been quite active in the area of education. She has served on the Los Angeles Unified School District's Gender Equity Commission, the LAUSD's Parents' Collaborative and on the Intergroup Relations/Multicultural Education Committee. She has otherwise worked with pro-choice groups and on issues such as welfare reform and affirmative action. She is truly a model of civic involvement.

We ask our colleagues to join us today in saluting Roz and Barney Cooperman, whose devotion to each other and their community is a model for us all. May they have many more years of happiness together.

#### DISMANTLING THE SAFETY NET

### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 10, 1997*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, in the few short months since Congress has embarked on the misguided and destructive mission of welfare reform, the dismantling of the safety net necessary for the health and well-being of our Nation's most vulnerable populations—our children and the elderly—has reaped deadly effects. The Republican wish has come true. Republicans have successfully removed the neediest Americans from the rolls—permanently.

In March of this year, one man took his own life to avoid the uncertainty of the future. After receiving a letter informing him that he might be cut off of Social Security, Ignacio Munoz, a 75-year-old elderly legal immigrant, put a gun to his head and pulled the trigger. Mr. Munoz had worked in the United States for 40 years, but the Social Security Administration had payment records only for 10 years. Mr. Munoz committed suicide because of extreme fear of being cut off from his only means of support. Mr. Munoz' fear of being left out in the cold continues to grip the legal and elderly immigrant community.

Still, with vehement opposition from State and local governments, advocacy groups, and poor and disabled Americans themselves, Republicans continue to turn a deaf ear while unashamedly forging ahead. As the Ways and Means Committee handles the welfare reconciliation markup, I believe it is important to heed these predictions from experts concerning the impact of welfare reform:

#### CHILDREN

In California, nearly 250,000 children would be denied benefits.—Children's Defense Fund  
Nationally, nearly 1/2 of all children with disabilities, or 140,000, will lose SSI.—Children's Defense Fund

Nearly 3.3 million children would be denied welfare assistance.—Children's Defense Fund  
1.14 million children will be driven into poverty, making one child in four poor in America.—Children's Defense Fund

Nearly 134,000 children in New York State would be impoverished.—Children's Defense Fund

300,000 children will be cut from SSI.—Social Security Administration

50,000 children will lose Medicaid benefits.—Social Security Administration

Over 57,000 children in Texas would be reduced to poverty.—Children's Defense Fund

Nearly 64,000 children in Michigan would be made poor.—Children's Defense Fund

1.2 million legal immigrants, including 450,000 children, would lose SSI and/or food stamps.—Children's Defense Fund

10% of all families nationwide would lose some benefits.—Children's Defense Fund

For families with children, more than 20% would lose some benefits.—Children's Defense Fund

20% of families with children would have their incomes reduced by \$1,300 a year.—Children's Defense Fund

#### LEGAL IMMIGRANTS

500,000 legal immigrants will be cut off the SSI rolls.—Washington Post, May 3, 1997

Nearly 1,000,000 legal immigrants will lose food stamps.—Washington Post, May 3, 1997

400,000 elderly legal immigrants will not receive SSI.—Los Angeles Times, June 5, 1997

100,000 severely disabled legal immigrants will be cut off SSI.—New York Times, June 5, 1997

1,000,000 legal immigrants could lose food stamps nationwide.—Los Angeles Times, May 2, 1997

Four states—California, New York, Florida, and Texas, with 1/3 of the House of Representatives and all with Republican governors—would be the hardest hit under this new law.—Newsday, April 10, 1997

Legal immigrants account for 5% of those in the U.S. who receive welfare, but will bear 44% of the cuts.—San Francisco Chronicle, February 13, 1997

Legal immigrants—including those poor legal immigrants over 75 or permanently disabled—are wholly ineligible for food stamps.—Center on Budget

#### CALIFORNIA

224,000 legal immigrants will be cut off in California.—Rocky Mountain News, May 17, 1997

Over 3,000 elderly legal immigrants will lose welfare benefits in Sacramento County.—Sacramento Bee, May 17, 1997

41% of all legal immigrants who are scheduled to lose disability payments live in California.—Los Angeles Times, May 2, 1997

427,000 legal immigrants live in California.—Los Angeles Times, May 2, 1997

135,000 legal immigrants over 65 years old live in California.—San Francisco Chronicle, April 19, 1997

Three-fold increase in the number of new homeless.—Alameda County Health Care Services

In California, hundreds of thousands coming off the welfare rolls would vie with one million already on the unemployment rolls for entry-level jobs.—San Francisco Chronicle, January 10, 1997

#### LOS ANGELES COUNTY

In Los Angeles County 430,000 legal immigrants could lose food stamps and other federal aid.—San Francisco Chronicle, February 13, 1997

In Los Angeles County, welfare cutbacks will impact 518,000 people.—Children's Defense Fund

Up to 227,600 people could lose health care insurance in Los Angeles County.—Children's Defense Fund

Up to 30,000 women could lose prenatal care in Los Angeles County.—Children's Defense Fund

Up to 21,000 additional children could wind up in Foster Care in Los Angeles County.—Children's Defense Fund

Nearly 200,000 legal immigrants on AFDC in Los Angeles County would lose their benefits.—San Francisco Chronicle, February 13, 1997

150,000 receive SSI in Los Angeles County.—San Francisco Chronicle, April 19, 1997

90,000 receiving SSI in Los Angeles County are children.—San Francisco Chronicle, April 19, 1997

200,000 legal immigrants in Los Angeles County on AFDC face a cutoff.—San Francisco Chronicle, April 19, 1997

In Los Angeles County, 430,000 legal immigrants could lose food stamps and other federal aid.—San Francisco Chronicle, February 13, 1997

Nearly 200,000 legal immigrants on AFDC in Los Angeles County would lose their benefits.—San Francisco Chronicle, February 13, 1997

#### CONNECTICUT

19,000 legal immigrants in Connecticut are on SSI.—Hartford Courant, January 31, 1997

#### PENNSYLVANIA

484,000 families on AFDC will be affected in Pennsylvania.—Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, March 2, 1997

#### NEW YORK

The new law will affect 70,000 in New York City.—Newsday, April 22, 1997

85,000 legal immigrants will lose benefits in New York City.—New York Times, May 10, 1997

In an area of Brooklyn called Southside, nearly 1/2 of the 27,000 residents receive some form of public assistance. If thousands lose their benefits, it would bring extreme hardship to this neighborhood.—New York Times, March 10, 1997

#### FLORIDA

54,000 legal immigrants live in Florida.—Sun-Sentinel, April 20, 1997

39,000 legal immigrants in Florida are over 65 years old.—Sun-Sentinel, April 20, 1997

43,000 legal immigrants in Florida live in just one county, Dade County.—Sun-Sentinel, April 20, 1997

#### GRAND OPENING OF THE SUTTER ROSEVILLE MEDICAL CENTER

### HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 10, 1997*

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention the momentous occasion of the grand opening of the new Sutter Roseville Medical Center, located in Roseville, CA. The center will officially open its doors to patients on Sunday, June 22, 1997.

Sutter Roseville Medical Center is an affiliate of Sutter/CHS, one of northern California's largest not-for-profit health care systems. The medical center will open with 168 licensed beds and the capacity to expand to 188 beds if the need arises. The inpatient areas of the new medical center will include a dedicated birth center, an emergency department and trauma center that is three times the size of the existing Sutter Roseville, and a beautiful, home-styled skilled nursing facility.

The 315,000-square-foot medical center was designed by staff, physicians and members of the community to be responsive to patient and family needs. A critical aspect of the